FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES, 7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by E. J. HALE.

Look at this!

WILL be offered for sale to the highest bidder, on the 4th Monday of February next, (being Court week,) at Lumberton, Robeson county, a young JACK, say 8 or 9 years old, belonging to the Estate of Neill Crawford, deceased. Six months credit will be given, with note and approved security. DUNCAN CRAWFORD.
January 29, 1840. 84-2wpd

STOP HIM!!!

THE Subscriber's HORSE was stolen last night. He was purchased in July, 1838, from Mr. Wm. Carman, and is well known about town. He is about 15 hands high, and very compactly built. He has a small head, with short ears and fine eyes. His neck is slender near the head, but very deep near the shoulders. He is full in the chest and girth, and short bodied. He has high hip bones, but his limbs are well formed. His hoofs are small and all shod. His mane and tail are rather thin. He is a chesnut sorrel, with one white hind foot, and a few white spots on the neck and back, occasioned by the collar and saddle. There is also a greyish spot about two inches long and not very distinct, on his right hind quarter, not far from the back bone.

In action, he lifts his feet rather high, trots very fast, and has a fine racking pace. He is quite playful, and often holds his head down so as to give a beautiful curve to his neck. In a gallop, he blows hard. He was in very fine order when taken away.

Any information respecting said Horse will be thankfully received and amply rewarded by the subscriber. D. McNEILL TURNER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1840. 84tf.

N. B. The individual who is suspected of having stolen my Horse, is a young man calling himself G. W. King, of Lincoln, supposed to be the same individual, who, under the name of Ragland, was convicted at Richmond Court, of horse stealing. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and is well built. He has light hair, light blue eyes, red face, high cheek bones, large mouth, singular voice, broad shoulders, and stoops a little. He wore a hat with a broad brim, and of a drab colour, and I think a frock coat, striped pantaloons, a new red plaid cloak, and india rubber shoes. He had an old saddle, a good blanket, and a "blind bridle," which he took from another person. He may have exchanged them ere this.

He was seen by a wagoner on Wednesday, before daylight, about 9 miles from town. The Horse had thrown him, and his pantaloons were very much torn in front. He was also seen passing Munroe's Bridge, on Little River, riding rapidly. He has probably gone into Moore or Chatham. D. McN. T.

February 7.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevalier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Train made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by distor Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.
Received by E. J. HALE.

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.
January 1, 1840. 78-cowly

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having he above signature. The true sold only by
COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to relieve all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been furnished to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have jobbed upon the country no-Cohen and lotions, and ointments, and "Cardinal Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quackery, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed. M. B. COHEN.
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*
New York, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1*st*, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.
M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of
M. B. COHEN.
February 4, 1840. 83-6m

THE Subscriber has just received from the Lincolnton Mills, a large assortment of

Fine Ruled Foolscap PAPER,
Do. unruled do. ditto,
Com. ruled do. ditto, at $1 50 pr. rm.
Fine ruled Letter ditto,
Large size Wrapping ditto,
Com. size do. ditto,
Also, Post Office Wrapping ditto,

All is offered low;—the Subscriber having been appointed agent of Messrs. G. & D. Mosteller, of Lincolnton, will keep a supply of the above on hand.—Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.
A. W. STEEL.
January 25, 1840. 82-2m

Valuable Land for sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his LAND on Cape Fear river, consisting of one tract of 320 acres on the S. E. side Cape Fear, 9 miles above Fayetteville, joining the Lands of F. C. Armstrong and Mrs. Jennett Armstrong. This is decidedly the most fertile piece of Land in Cumberland county, and inferior to none on the River. Also, a small tract of ninety acres, on the West bank of the River, immediately opposite the above tract. Persons wishing to purchase a larger tract of Land, can have the refusal of 320 acres more of the same quality joining it.

The above Lands are heavily timbered with Oak, Hickory, Sweet Gum, Poplar, Ash, Walnut, and short-leaf Pine.

THOS. ASHE.
January 27, 1840. 82-4w

For information as to the quality of the Land, &c, I refer the reader to Wm. S. Ashe of Wilmington, Owen Holmes of Sampson, and Sheriff Johnson of Cumberland.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.
THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th of January, 1840, under the direction of Miss ELIZA REA.

The prices of Tuition for a Session of five months will be—For Spelling and Reading, $6; for the first part of Arithmetic and History, either or both including the foregoing, $7; for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, $8; for Philosophy, History, &c., $10; Music on the Piano, $20; for Wax Flower Work, $7; Wax Fruit, $6;—the learner to be entitled to six pieces of each.

Board including Washing, Candles, Fuel, &c. can be had at the Rev. Jesse Larrence's, (where Miss Rea boards,) or in most of the other families of the place, at $6 per month.

The Trustees, during the first Session, could only speak of the qualifications of Miss Rea from recommendations which she brought with her from the North, they can now add, from their own observation of her management of the School heretofore, that she will use every exertion for the advancement of her pupils.

The Trustees hope that the remarkable healthiness of the place, the established reputation of the lady who has charge of the Institution, and the low price of Board, constitute sufficient inducements for parents and guardians to send to our School.

By order of the Trustees,
J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec'y.*
January, 1840. 82-4w

N. B. The prospects of this Institution are such, that an Assistant Teacher will shortly be brought on from the North.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knockkneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their continement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.
Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 82-tf
November 27, 1839.

ANDREW.

This distinguished Racer and Stallion will make his next and *last Season* in Virginia, at New Market, within one mile of Petersburg, and will be let to Mares at $75 the season, payable when the Mare is taken away—$120 Insurance, with $1 to the Groom in all instances. The Insurance money will be required as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be with foal, or parted with. The Season will commence on the 10th of February, and expire 1st day of July. Mares will be well fed at two shillings per day—pasturage which is rich and extensive furnished gratis. No charge for Servants sent with Mares. Every precaution will be taken to guard against accidents or escapes, but I cannot be responsible for either.

This renowned Son of Sir Charles, famed alike for his own and the performances of his progeny on the Turf, is now in full health and vigor. He is a beautiful dark chesnut, without white except the near hind foot, rising fifteen and a half hands high, of perfect symmetry of form, united with immense power, and unrivalled action, in which latter particular he excels all horses I ever saw. His own performances on the Turf are too well known to need a recapitulation here. His get are now before the public, and although they are generally from obscure Mares, have distinguished themselves at all distances, from 1 to 4 miles, and that from N. York to Georgia—thus winning for their Sire a reputation as the getter of Race Horses, which should entitle him to the consideration and patronage of Breeders. This will be the last opportunity of sending to him in this State, as I have had several offers for him to go to other States. O. P. HARE.
Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1840. 82-6w.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Received per Cotton Plant,

50 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES,
10 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
February 5, 1840. 83tf

I, WILLIAM WALLACE MAC FARLAND, was born at or about Laurel Hill, Richmond county, North Carolina, and have lived on the premises for several years, but never have known Horatio Bates to have been engaged in the *Mercantile* business at the above named premises.
(Signed) WM. WALLACE MAC FARLAND.
January 18, 1840. 81-w6

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.
November 19, 1839. 73-3m

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache, and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

We do not recollect that we have seen any illustration of the extravagant more transcendently ludicrous than the following, (a mere invention, evidently) copied from Buffalo paper, said to have been uttered by a live *Hoosier*:

Stranger—I expect you are about the tallest kind of a coon there is in these diggins. Your little Buffaloian walks straight into things, like a squash vine into a potato patch.

I come down the other day in the steamboat Cleveland. She's pretty fixin. Golly! ain't she a smasher? Once coming down, a streak of lightning followed three miles and better. The Captain see it was gaining on us a little, so he told the man to starboard the helm and let it go by. It did go like a horse, and we were so near it that the deck passengers smelt brimstone.

The Captain felt a little cheap, at first, sobut letting it beat him, and said the steam wasn't up, but I told him he did perfectly right to turn out, as there was so many women on board, and then there was so much iron that it drew the lightning, and helped it along, so it warn't fair play. You should have heard the thunder that come along after it. It would have given you a new idea for one of your articles.

Perhaps you dont know where I came from. Give your list now, and I'll tell you all about it. When I'm home I stops in the Chuckabokee diggins, in the State of Indiana. We raised an almighty crop of wheat this year, I reckon nigh upon four thousand bushels, and a sprinklin of corn, oats, potatoes, and garden sass. You could hear the earth groan all round our settlement; the crops were so heavy, and that's what gives rise to the stories about the earthquakes. It was enough to make a young earthquake to hear corn grow as it did, and as to the potatoes, I'll be skined alive if ever I saw any thing like it. Why any one of them warm nights, you just go out into a little patch of fifty acres, close to the house, and hold your ear down, you could hear the young potatoes quarrelling, and the old ones swearing at them because they didn't lay along and stop crowding. I calculate you didnt raise such crops in these parts.

Why, one day, one of our squash vines chased a drove of hogs better than half a mile, and they ran and squealed as if the old boy was after them.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1840.

THE CLOVEN FOOT!—Of all the scourgings ever inflicted upon an unprincipled demagogue, the Editor of the Globe has received the severest and best deserved at the hands of the National Intelligencer of the 7th inst.

On the occasion of the recent election of Printer, the Globe plumed itself upon the support it had received from the Nullifiers of the South, and represented itself as having sustained the views of the South on all the questions of Tariff, Bank, Abolition, &c., whilst it charged the Intelligencer with having opposed the South on all those questions; with having allied itself with the Abolitionists; with having "not maintained the cause of any party in the South at any time within the last ten years."

To rebut this, the Intelligencer shows, that it has always stood up for the rights of the States, but not for Nullification, which it never regarded as one of those rights. But even Nullification it never denounced with the furious bitterness with which that doctrine and its advocates were assailed by the Globe.

The article in the Intelligencer is long, but we cannot deny ourself the gratification of laying before our readers the following portion of it:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We have already said that the imputation of the Globe upon the National Intelligencer, of having been the adversary of the Globe in reference to the political principles and domestic institutions of the South, is false. But that is not all. We shall show that this accuser is himself the culprit in this trial, and that the distinguished Republicans who compose the majority of the Georgia Delegation, in standing by the National Intelligencer, have stood by the old Republican standard, the friend, it is true, of the proper authority of the Union, but the friend also of Southern interests equally against their insidious foes and their open adversaries; and that the thanks of the South are due to the majority of the Georgia Delegation for this manifestation of their principles.

To show the ground which the Globe *has*, and the National Intelligencer *has not*, occupied in this respect, we shall not refer to our own columns. We shall content ourselves with convicting the calumniator out of his own mouth of that with which he charges us. Nor for this purpose shall we take the trouble to search the columns of the Globe for "the last ten years" of which its editor speaks, through which (and twenty added to them) we defy him nevertheless to follow us. We shall content ourselves with the evidence afforded by the first volume of the Globe which falls under our hands. It is the volume for the year 1833. We ask the attention of our readers to the subjoined extracts from it, which we submit to the verdict of a candid Public, in the case now on trial at its bar.

Our extracts and references are made in chronological order. If they interest the general reader in no other way, they will at least help him to some instructive reminiscences.

The first extract which we shall make denounces the whole class of Nullifiers as actuated by a criminal ambition, as follows:

"When bad men seek to gain the ascendancy they begin by misleading the People. Having thus obtained power, they turn upon those who have been deluded into bestowing it, and reduce them to slavery, or a condition of dependence and suffering little superior to it. *This game* has long been playing by *the leading Nullifiers* of South Carolina." "Peace or war depends on them, [the Nullifiers.] In peace, they will soon obtain relief. In war, they will *meet the fate* which belongs to those who deluge their country in fraternal blood to gratify a false pride *and a criminal ambition.*"—*Globe of Jan.* 12, 1833.

In the next extract we offer to our readers, the Government Editor denounces Mr. Calhoun as conspiring, for two years preceding, the overthrow of the Republic; as the modern Cataline, whom he trusts some Cicero in the Administration ranks will brand as a public enemy, and thus immortalize himself:

"It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Calhoun should feel himself called on to thrust his *null fying ordinance* into Congress, as a sort of fire-brand, at a moment when that body, from respect to the changed condition of the whole country, were temperately discussing the best means of accommodating the Tariff to the various interests concerned. Did Mr. Calhoun imagine that, by *waving the torch of civil war in the eye of the Senate*, and giving intensity to its flame, he could drive that body into submission?—We think not. It is probable rather that he took this course, to arrest the progress of calm discussion, and to mar the spirit of conciliation which portended a sudden termination of the excitement that gives him temporary importance—'a bad eminence.' It certainly required a good deal of hardihood in the Ex-Vice President to introduce into the Senate the snares which he has been preparing for two years to destroy its dignity—nay, its authority—its existence as the Representative of a glorious confederacy of States. Cataline, we believe, although he held his seat in the Senate, while without its walls he was conspiring its overthrow and that of the Republic, had not the hardihood to call on the body to sanction his designs, and consent to self-immolation. Mr. Calhoun comes forth from the scene in which he has arrayed an armed force against the Government, and *has the audacity to present himself in the Senate Chamber* with the sword in one hand, and the Nullification Ordinance in the other, to demand submission—an acquiescence in the annihilation of the best government in the world—and this from the august assembly to which the States of the Union have most especially confided its preservation!! We trust some Cicero will be found in that body, *who will* MARK *the assailant of our sacred institutions* with more than the fire of the Consul's eloquence, and hand his own name and that of THE PUBLIC ENEMY down to posterity in the noblest strains of patriotic inspiration."—*Globe of January* 17, 1833.

It was the belief, indeed, of the Editor of the Globe that it was the settled purpose of the Nullifying leaders *to dissolve the Union.* If he did not believe it, he at least said that it was his opinion, at that time, of their "political principles," which he now accuses us of engaging in a strife to overthrow. Witness the following:

"To us it is perfectly apparent that nothing can be done by Congress which will divert the Nullifying leaders from their attempt to dissolve the Union. *This we fully believe is their settled purpose.* Their grand object is a Southern Confederacy.
Globe of Jan. 29, 1833.

The next extract to which we invite the reader's attention is a remarkable illustration of a homely old English proverb, the import of which is, that those who are not very particular as to what they assert should be able to remember very far back. This extract relates to the very subject, and expresses thereon the precise doctrine, against which the representatives of the South have all along contended. The Government Editor is of opinion that the several States have a right, which there is no impropriety in their exercising in reference to *their* local and general interests, to petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to have the subject thereof fully considered. Upon the occasion of the presentation of a memorial from inhabitants of Pennsylvania for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he expressed himself as follows!

"We remark with pleasure that Mr. Heister, in adverting to this delicate subject, on presenting the petition, animadverted with great propriety upon the conduct of those whose misguided zeal might desire Congress to interfere in any manner with this species of property within any of the States of this Union.' *We think with him also,* that while the interest and wishes of the people of this District ought to be consulted, *the several States have such a deep stake in the property of the Metropolis, and such an immediate connexion in its political relations, that there is no impropriety in considering the subject in its bearings both on the local and general interests which are necessarily involved in the condition of the District.*"—*Globe of Feb.* 9, 1833.

It is the Editor of the Globe, therefore, and it is not the Editors of the National Intelligencer, who has engaged in what he calls "a strife, to overthrow the domestic institutions of Georgia and the whole South." We deny the existence of this "strife," be it observed: but, if it have any existence, it is he, the Government Editor, and not we, the Editors of the National Intelligencer, who is or has been party to it.*

The next extract will show how *we* brought down upon ourselves the terrible irony of this pretended supporter of State rights, because we deprecated his violent and vindictive course towards those who were contending for those rights:

"It is a remarkable fact that there is not a press North of the Potomac which gives the Nullifiers the least countenance, but the Bank presses." The Intelligencer has most kindly and considerately taken the Nullifiers under its protection."
Globe of March 16, 1833.

In the following extract, copied *verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim,* the reader will perceive how great were the deference, respect, and courtesy displayed, at that time, by this friend to States rights, towards the leaders of that party:

"The scrap from the Telescope will be read with no little mirth by the Western drovers, who have so long been familiar with the prodigious prowess of the *ree-ruaring* Nullifiers. They have *awed the Wild West.*' Say you so, Messrs. Hamilton and McDuffie! Do you forget the Kentucky Stone-mason who accepted your challenge—made choice of the rifle at 30 steps—and then (in tenderness to weak arms) proposed to give the advantage of *a rest* to the principal!! Neither *principal* nor *second* would touch, but gave up their challenge. And now the gasconade of *chivalry!—chivalry!!*—South Carolina chivalry!!! *'has awed the wild West.'*"
Globe of March 22, 1833.

The following extract, referring to the Ordinance of South Carolina, which was passed soon after the passage of what has been usually termed the Compromise act, exhibits the benevolent Editor in a fit of passion that he and his amiable patron had been deprived by the new ordinance of the chance of hanging a few of those State-right friends to whom he owes his late election to be Printer to the House:

"The Nullifiers have gained nothing: in practice they are worse off than they were before, with only a prospect of amelioration. Nay, they have surrendered their principles without any other present advantage than *slipping their necks out of the Nullification noose.*"—*Globe of March* 23, 1833.

In his paper of the third day following this (March 26) he is still savage at being disappointed of the hanging-day, and, in his own complimentary style, compares Mr. Calhoun to the Serpent in the Garden of Eden, and expresses the opinion that "historical justice" will assign to Mr. Calhoun "the character and pre-eminence" of that wicked tempter of our common Mother.

In his paper of the very next day, the Government Editor expresses his opinion of those Southern gentlemen whose political principles he is now of opinion that *we* have engaged in a plot to overthrow. Hear him!

"It becomes apparent that Mr. Calhoun and his party mean to rally again in the South, and will seek to extend their disaffection upon the principle that union is incompatible with their interests. *The nest of ambitious politicians whom* Mr. Calhoun *has nurtured,* in the hope of giving law to this country, find themselves sunk forever in the eyes of the great mass of their countrymen by their odious conduct. They have attempted to carry *a majority* in favor of their high pretensions, by rushing into every extreme of political doctrine. They have no resort left but to carve out a little Southern despotism, over which they may lord it with test oaths, bills of attainder, and laws defining treason, and such other political machinery as may be necessary to fix *the yoke of the Southern aristocracy* upon the classes of citizens. We shall then have a glorious illustration of the free principles which, in advance, scout the right of the majority to govern; and, indeed, we have already seen the principles acted out, for every body knows that Calhoun, Hamilton, Hayne, McDuffie, and a few

*If any one has the least curiosity to see what sentiments the National Intelligencer has heretofore expressed on this subject, he will find articles of some length respecting it in the file for 1837 under date of April 11th and 20th, the summing up of the latter of which is as follows:

"The condition, therefore, on which Congress became exclusive Legislator for the District of Columbia was, that the vested rights of the inhabitants and the established relations of society should not be changed without their consent. The subject of the domestic relations within the District of Columbia is interdicted to Congress; and all petitions or remonstrances in relation thereto, instead of being addressed to Congress, should be addressed to the People of the District of Columbia, whose prior assent is indispensable to any action of Congress upon the subject."

others have, in effect, dictated every thing which has been recently done in South Carolina. They have given a fine *foretaste* of the species of liberty which they think salutary *in a sultry climate*."

Globe of March 27, 1833.

In his next paper (March 28th) he discourses further upon the conspiracy against the Union by a person whom he calls "the Chief Nullifier;" a conspiracy which he says has been three years hatching. The new ordinance of South Carolina he describes as swaggering and blustering, &c.; and in the following sentence "defines the position" of the person whom he had the day before likened to the Serpent of old, as follows:

"To rule the General Government, or to become the Chief of the new Confederation, constantly haunted his bewitched ambition."

About a week after this he draws the following sketch of the distinguished citizen whom he had before compared to the great Serpent. Now he is a Spider:

"Mr. Calhoun is an ingenious man; but he sometimes, like the spider, is caught in a web of his own weaving. Hence it is, that in carrying out his reasonings to their ultimate consequences, we find him unwarily coming to conclusions diametrically opposite to those he intended to establish. He is continually exhibiting the paradox of a man missing his way entirely when he reasons right, and only arriving at the truth through a labyrinth of erroneous deductions."—*Globe of April* 6, 1833.

The next extract which we shall make shows that, instead of his now pretended Northern conspiracy against the "domestic institutions" of the South, his opinion (when it was freely expressed) was, that these very gentlemen (of whose political principles he is now so staunch a defender) were themselves conspirators against the North! Such is the meaning of the following, if it means any thing:

"*The Slave Question.*—The nullifying presses throughout the South have simultaneously entered upon the business of opening up a new source of disaffection to the Union." "The slave question is that through which they now propose to produce commotion. Out of this they hope they may be able to brew a storm which will unsettle all the institutions of the country. And the instruments of those artful agitators are accordingly already set to work to accomplish this object."

Globe of May 1, 1833.

In the Globe of the 4th of May, he says, of a certain class of Southern politicians, "They have christened Nullification *State* Rights;" which he says is a deception on their part. And, by way of giving them the *coup de grace*, he says General Jackson never had any confidence in them, although he got their votes for President.

The following further extract deserves a careful perusal by the new political allies of the Government Editor, being a deliberate and very plain expression of opinion touching the "domestic institutions" of the South, and those who owa them:

"The ground of alarm which is relied on to array the whole South in hostility to the North is simply that the people north of the Potomac are, from principle and interest, opposed to slavery; and this has been the case from the foundation of the Government. They have banished it from their own borders for good reasons, and enjoy the benefit of their sagacity. It gives them great advantages throughout all their domestic economy—the whole circle of their employments—and in all their commercial and political relations with the slave-holding States.

"Nor would they [the Southern politicians] venture to stir the speculative question, giving hopes to their slaves at home and fanatics abroad, if they did not feel that the great majority of the People of the United States, however prepared to decide against them in the abstract, are nevertheless impelled, by every principle of patriotism, and by a sense of their own peculiar interest, to preserve our constitutions as they are.

"It is the security derived from a knowledge of this fact, which *encourages the mad fanatic faction to get up a false alarm*, to embody the slave-holders in their ranks. It is for the purpose of *their political intrigues* that this force is to be rallied. As it regards the mere question of the security of their property, they cannot be so ill-advised as to suppose that it will be promoted *by taking a course to rouse the negroes to insurrection*, and to make the whole North a party against their masters. But we believe that there are some in the South who would risk their dominion over their slaves to obtain the mastery over a *Southern Confederacy*."

[*Globe of June* 10, 1833.

September 6. Speaking of some remarks of the Richmond Enquirer on the politics of the day, the Globe says: "The eloquent and graceful pen with which the Editor exposes *the machinations of the Southern malcontents*, and *the absence of all honest principle* in which he shows the origin of their common impulse, must excite at once the envy and enmity of the troubled spirits with whom he contends."

This shows what the Government Editor then thought of "the political principles" of the South.

In the following extract, we see that the Editor was in great alarm at the extension of the "machinations" of the State Rights politicians of South Carolina and Georgia to Alabama:

"We regret, exceedingly, that the restless Nullifiers have found means of transferring the seat of *their machinations* to a neighboring State, and that they are in a fair way to involve Alabama in those troubles which they took care to avoid at home when put to the test. To see the true-hearted and generous people of Alabama dragged into the perils of nullification, and made *the scape-goat of a* MOST CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE UNION, is a consummation for which Messrs. Calhoun, McDuffie, and the rest are now laboring." &c.

[*Globe of Oct.* 22, 1833.

We conclude our extracts (omitting a number of others which we had noted, but cannot spare room for) with the following further left-handed compliment of the Government Editor to the *ability* and *patriotism* of the STATE RIGHTS PARTY OF GEORGIA; by a part of whom he has just been preferred to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, because, as he says, of his particular attachment to their "political principles" and their "domestic institutions."

"We have received a letter from Savannah, (Georgia,) informing us that Judge Wayne, who has been at the point of death is convalescent. This gentleman has most honorably distinguished himself in aiding to put down, in Georgia, the late efforts of Messrs. Calhoun and McDuffie *to spread their heresy*, and to inculcate insidiously disaffection to the Union in that patriotic State. We should have deeply deplored the loss of so able a man at any time, but it would have been felt as a public calamity in the present agitated state of the South. His talents, firmness, and unblemished integrity could be ill spared in that quarter when *an extensive association of* ABLE AND BAD MEN *are conspiring the overthrow of the Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy*."

Globe of Nov. 22, 1833.

Now, reader, we take leave of the Globe and its attempts to create capital in the South for its party, out of its own great merit as the opponent of the National Intelligencer in a strife against Southern interests. For ourselves, we claim no credit for having sustained the true rights of the South on all occasions; for in so doing, we only discharged a duty whilst we gratified our own inclination. But it was not to be endured that the Globe, not having the shadow of a title to the merit which it claims, should plume itself at our expense. If we have not stripped it of its last feather borrowed from our aerie it is because we have got tired of the operation of plucking, and are obliged by mere fatigue to stop.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

To the Whig Committee of Vigilance, &c. of the Counties composing the Fifth Congressional District:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, Whig Committee of Correspondence, &c., for New Hanover county, and at the request of other counties acting as a Central Committee for the 5th Congressional District, beg leave to call your attention to the published proceeding of a Whig Meeting which was holden in Wilmington on the 16th ult.

If not already done, we take the liberty of suggesting that measures be promptly taken to have the Whig nominations for Governor of the State and for President and Vice President of the United States, presented to the people of your county, with the various reasons which should induce all true friends of our Republican Government to rally in their support, we apprehend, that the times clearly manifest that a change in the Administration of the General Government is absolutely essential to preserve the rich inheritance of Liberty bequeathed to us by our departed sires. It is but too manifest that the present dominant party are determined to carry their favourite party measures, regardless of the public will. For we have seen Mr. Van Buren thrice and again insisting upon the establishment of the Sub-Treasury, which the people, through their representatives, have declared is odious to them. We have seen the extravagance of the public expenditures, with a depressed Treasury, still continued and ever to be increased by the creation of various *new public offices*, without proposing the *abolishing* any of those existing. It has been recently stated by one of the leading Administration Senators, Mr. Buchanan, that such is the situation of the money matters of the Government, that to meet the expenses, the public Treasury must be supplied, either by a further resort to temporary loans, and thus creating a public debt, or by an *increase of duties*. And we beg you to recollect, that while such is the *admitted* state of things, by the very leading friends of the administration, they still persist in urging that the GREAT PUBLIC FUND, which should be husbanded to meet unexpected or unavoidable deficiencies in the public revenue, shall be thrown away. By this *great public fund*, we mean the PUBLIC LANDS. These Lands, by courtesy, may be admitted to belong to all the States of the Union, but in point of strict truth, they are most emphatically the property of the old thirteen States, or rather of those States and such States as may have been formed out of the original thirteen. It was their toil, or blood or treasure, that conquered or purchased this vast domain. You are well aware that the UNION became possessed of large portions of this most valuable property by GRANTS from certain of the States, among which our own North Carolina made a grant, covering more territory, it is believed, than the grant of *any other State*. But the grants alluded to were not *positive* conveyances, that is, they did *not* vest in the Union what in common parlance would be called an absolute estate in fee simple. There were *conditions* annexed to these grants, by force of which the Union, as *holders* of the domain, became *Trustees* for the respective States, and bound to hold, manage and dispose of the same according to the *terms of the grants* and NOT OTHERWISE.

What then were the terms of the Grants? They are, familiarly speaking, these:—That the Union should manage and dispose of the Lands for the common *benefit, advantage* and *profit* of the respective States then existing, or such States as might be created out of the Lands or Territory ceded. Now, does not every man's plain common sense tell him, that the Government of the Union has no *right* to part with these Lands, without an equivalent, in other words, without some payment therefor, to enure to the general good, than any common Trustee has to set at naught the conditions of his Trust estate, either by wasting the estate or making gratuitous distribution of the same, to his simple among his friends or his kindred? Surely, surely, among plain honest men as there can be but one opinion, so there ought to be but one action, and that action should be, to check any attempt at consummating such injustice.

Let us then induce the *people* think. Heaven, in our government they always *have* been the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, to look to this matter, and they will find there is no mistake about it. *The Public Lands are endangered*, they are about to be disposed of, without any payment being even asked for them. THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN AWAY FOR NOTHING. Yes we say for nothing, for what honest man will allow petty party advantages, or triumphs, to be any thing in such a case. For proof that it is the intention of the leading men of the present Administration to thus trifle with the public domain, we have only to refer to the proceedings of Congress at former Sessions and to more recent propositions now pending.

We would therefore earnestly urge upon you to bring these subjects, and more especially that of the Public Lands before the *people*, we say the PEOPLE of your county. If they will express and act out their own honest views, and the people of other sections throughout the Union will do the same, all *may* yet be safe.—But our public servants must be made to know, and to feel, that even to approach, to *touch* this "unclean thing" is to them political death. THEN LET THEM DO IT IF THEY DARE.

We all know that the Public Lands have yielded and must continue to yield vast sums of money, which if other States may not want, North Carolina does want to enable her to establish a system of general education, and to develope her resources by works of internal improvement. And here we take pleasure in referring to the fact that to Gen. HARRISON are the people of the United States indebted for that plan of disposing of the Public Lands, which has so long been in successful operation, enriching the public coffers and affording the means of comfortable support to the honest poor man, of whatever clime. It was his practical mind that devised, his industry and zeal which established the system of disposing of the lands by small parcels, prior to which sales were only made in large tracts of 4000 acres, thus giving to the *rich* only the chance of purchasing. This one act of Gen Harrison's life, sheds around him more true glory than can ever arise from "battles fought and won," and the people have here an assurance, that he who founded and assisted in rearing the present land system will not consent to its destruction. IN THE HANDS OF HARRISON THE PUBLIC LANDS WILL BE SAFE.

We are respectfully your fellow citizens,

JEAE. LIPPITT,
JOHN McRAE,
D. D. ALLEN,
} *Committee.*

Wilmington, Feb. 7, 1840.

The Dutch are coming.—A few days since, says the Beaver Argus, several honest Loco German farmers started in company with loads of wheat from Columbiana county, for Massillon, in Stark county, to raise money to pay their taxes. The best offer they could get was 43 cents, 3 months' credit. Obliged to get money, they drove back with their wheat through Columbiana county, to the Beaver falls, where they made sale for Cash. They turned homeward in a body, *each with his coat turned wrong side out*, and being asked why they did so, replied, "*be sure we'll show you at the next election.*"

THE HARRISON SPIRIT IN OHIO.

Tremendous meetings of the people have been held in Springfield, (Clark county) in Xenia, (Green county) and in London, (Madison county.) At each of these two hundred delegates were appointed to attend the State Convention of the 22d of Feb'y. Thus—from Clark, and Green and Madison no less than 600 delegates may be expected. They are to be provided with all necessary baggage and four day's rations. At this rate the whole State will be in Columbus on the 22d.

More Help.—We learn from the Xenia (Ohio) Free Press, that the "Ohio Confederate," heretofore a Van Buren paper, has declared for Harrison and Tyler.

We learn, from other sources, that in Lancaster and many other counties in Ohio, hundreds are leaving the Van Buren ranks, and rallying around the broad banner of Harrison and Tyler.

Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.

A great Harrison meeting was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th inst., attended by 2,582 of the People. So goes Ohio!

TENNESSEE.

A Whig State Convention was held at Nashville on Monday week, at which an electoral ticket was formed to be voted for at the ensuing election of President and Vice President of the United States. At its head are placed, as Senatorial Electors, the honored names of Hugh L. White and Ephraim H. Foster. This is a glorious auspice of the probable result of the election.

A Whig meeting at Jonesborough, Tenn. attended by from 500 to 700 voters, responded with enthusiasm to the nomination of Harrison and Tyler. Letters from Tennessee say emphatically, "The State is safe!"

The Farmer of North Bend.—The Louisville City Gazette says: "Some gentleman a few days since visited the veteran Harrison, at his farm at North Bend, and found him, flail in hand, thrashing out wheat in his barn. This is the man whom office-holders and destructives affect to despise. He is the people's man, for he is of them. He will *thrash* the little magician out of his magic, next November."

The friends of Harrison and Tyler held the largest meeting ever convened in Washington county, Penn., on the 1st inst.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer says: "We have never seen such a spirit as is now among the people, and every day adds to our confidence that *Pennsylvania is safe for* HARRISON."

The day of reckoning and of retributive justice is at hand, when the people will call upon their rulers and leaders to answer for their conduct. The tide is already turned, and it will gather strength as it comes;—that tide will sweep the present administration from their high seats of power, and bear the old "Farmer of North Bend" into the Presidential chair. This event is as certain as any future event can be; and let those whom it concerns take heed in time.

United States Gazette.

From Alabama we learn that on the 3d of this month an election was held in Mobile county for a Representative in the State Legislature, to fill a vacancy occasioned by a resignation. John Gayle (the Whig candidate) was elected by a majority of five hundred votes over his opponent. Upon this result, the *Mobile Advertiser and Chronicle* remarks that "the wave of popular opinion is rolling back, and Whig principles, under the banner of Gen. Harrison, are destined to triumph in Alabama."

National Intelligencer.

A contrast—or which is the best Democrat?—Resolution offered by Mr. Van Buren at a meeting in Hudson, New York, during the last war:

"*Resolved*, That the war is impolitic and disastrous, and to employ the Militia in an offensive war, is unconstitutional."

Extract from Gen. Harrison's official account of the battle of the Thames:

"We have suffered greatly for the want of provisions, and the whole army has subsisted, for the last three days, ON RAW BEEF WITHOUT SALT."

Gen. Harrison and Martin Van Buren.—Upon every question that arose in Congress, whilst he was in that body—and upon every public occasion that presented itself, for the expression of an opinion, involving the constitutional rights of the South, Gen. Harrison has ever given his vote and influence to the South.

Upon every question that arose in Congress, when in that body—and upon every occasion when an opportunity offered for exercising a malign influence, Martin Van Buren has voted, and labored *against* the South. And yet the men of the South, are gravely told by the administration papers, that Gen. Harrison is "*the abolition candidate*," and Martin Van Buren is "*the Northern man with Southern feelings.*

Mobile Advertiser.

HARRISON.

The Hon. John Holmes, of Maine, for many years a United States Senator, in answer to a letter addressed to him on public concerns, thus concludes a letter:

But my personal acquaintance with Gen. Harrison is as a statesman. We were members together in the House of Representatives of the U. S. from 1817 to 1820, and in the Senate from 1825 to 1827 inclusive, and were on intimate terms.

Gen. Harrison is a scholar and a gentleman—as well as a soldier and statesman. Few men in the U. States are better versed in military science and history. As a speaker, his voice and articulation is clear and distinct, his diction is pure and classical, and his eloquence persuasive and impressive. He stood high as Representative and Senator, and on military subjects he was especially instructive and edifying.

As a man and a citizen, his character is unexceptionable. He is liberal, kind, and humane. Instances of his kindness to his soldiers, and his commisseration for the defenceless inhabitants of the frontier, when exposed to the merciless savages, might be mentioned, truly interesting and affecting. Sure I am, were Gen. Harrison as well known here as he is at home, no man would be more popular or better loved.

I am, with sentiments of sincere respect, your friend, &c., JOHN HOLMES.

Hon. MOSES CARLTON.

ILLINOIS.—The Legislature (Tory) has passed an act for the relief of the State Bank, restoring its charter, which had become voidable by its suspension.

APALACHICOLA, Jan. 20.

More Indian Massacres.—We this morning received the distressing intelligence that the family of Mr. Rowlett, at Rowlett's Mills, in this county, about 30 miles from this city, were massacred by a party of Indians, just before sundown last evening. Mr. P. W. Rowlett and a mulatto man, were shot down by the Indians before they had shown themselves. The Indians then approached the house, and the inmates were shot down in endeavoring to make their escape. Mrs. Hollis, a daughter of Mr. Daniel Rowlett, was seen to run some distance from the house before she fell. A negro man was shot near the house. One individual, a Mr. Robinson, we believe, who was near the premises, alone escaped to tell the story. The elder Mr. Rowlett and one of his sons were from home when the massacre took place.

By the steamer Commerce arrived this morning, we hear of the murder of another family, on Monday evening last, that of Mr. Holland's six miles above Iola. Particulars not known.

By the Commerce we also hear of an attack which was made upon a party of U. S. Dragoons near Rocky Bluff, on Friday last. The party were fired on by the Indians, and several of their mules killed. The soldiers fled, and the Indians took possession of their provisions and baggage.—*Gazette.*

The Bloodhounds lately received from Cuba, have been subjected to many experiments, the results of which have been very satisfactory.—They follow a trail twenty four hours old with rapidity and accuracy. Some of them are to be employed by the troops now scouring the country between the mouths of the Wacassassa and Suwannee rivers, Micanopy, &c.

Indians.—An attack was made, by a party of the enemy, on the train from Pilatka to Fort No. 10, on Sunday last. 3 soldiers were wounded, and a sergeant missing.

St. Augustine News.

ST. JOSEPH, Jan. 29.

Indians!—An express has just arrived (Tuesday morning,) from Iola, with a letter from Mr. J. L. Smallwood, merchant at that place, stating that on Monday night the family of Mr. Harlen, about six miles above Iola were all murdered and premises burnt, by a party of Indians, supposed to be about twenty in number. The citizens of that neighborhood, were without arms or ammunition and call for assistance. The Indians will either remain in the Apalachicola swamps or make for the eastern arm of St. Andrews' Bay. A company hence, under the command of Colonel Fitzpatrick, has gone in pursuit of them.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11.

Another Indian murder in East Florida.—A military train consisting of 12 wagons when returning from station No. 12 to Garey's Ferry, on Wednesday, the 4th inst. were attacked by a party of Indians that lay in ambush in the grass near the road and fired on, killing one of the drivers and six mules.

The Indians plundered the wagons of all articles of value to them and made their escape.

ALABAMA.

A bill has passed both branches of the legislature, to extend the time of indebtedness to the Bank of the State of Alabama, and its several branches, for the issuance of post notes, &c. By this bill, upon the debts due to the bank and branches, twenty per cent per annum and interest are to be collected, until the legislature otherwise direct; but bills of exchange running to maturity, and predicated on the shipment of cotton, or on business or transaction paper, are excepted. The non specie paying banks are allowed until the 1st of July, 1841, to resume specie payments. The Bank of the state of Alabama, and the branches at Montgomery and Huntsville, are authorized to issue each post notes to the amount of $500,000, not having a longer time to run than 12 months, and the branches at Mobile and Decatur, are required to issue a like sum of $500,000 each in their own paper. The Planters and Merchants Bank of Mobile, and the Bank of Mobile, are authorized to issue post notes, of any denomination not less than ten dollars, and to an amount not to exceed $500,000 by each bank.

On the passage of the act in the house, the yeas were 56, nays 35; in the senate, the yeas were 15, nays 13.

The Legislature also adopted a resolution directing the State Bank to stay proceedings on suits, when the debt is secure.

The course of Governor Porter, in rebuking the conduct of his party in the Legislature, and avowing the determination to sustain the Banks, will probably produce a breach in the Tory ranks in Pennsylvania. The more rabid Tories are vastly indignant et the Governor. If they quarrel, Old Tippecanoe is certain of Pennsylvania—his chance for it is good in any event.

Richmond Whig.

Size of Newspapers.—"While you were improving you Paper," said a gentleman to us, the other day, "why did you not go the figure, like this?"—holding up the BOSTON NOTION, a paper big enough for a Horse-blanket. It may be the custom of some to judge of Newspapers, as a sapient Justice of the Peace once judged of the merits of the causes presented to his consideration, by throwing the documents connected with each case into a pair of *Scales*, and deciding by their *weight*; but we hope we do not live in a community, where so *profound* a test is usually applied. We rely upon the fact, that though we do not print upon a sheet of mammoth size, yet we can give as much *new* matter, as most papers: and, by a system of condensation, present such a variety as will afford something for every well-tempered appetite. We shall not load our columns with ponderous articles, but endeavor to give that which may prove

"Useful to the best pursuits of man;
"Friendly to thought, to virtue and to peace."

Raleigh Register.

Great Race.—A Race has been made up between the celebrated Horses, Boston and Wagner, for $20,000 a side, to be run over the Louisville Course, next Fall.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

The first free school in Rockingham county went into operation on the 20*th of January* 1840. This is probably the first free school commenced in the State. The entire county has been surveyed into districts, 8 miles long, and 4½ wide; two school Houses to be created in each. In a short time all the Houses will be completed and schools in operation in every district in the County. It is but sheer justice to Messrs. Thomas S. Gallaway, Nathan Wright, Thos. B. Wheeler, Robert W. Lawson, John L. Lesuer, Micajah McGehee, Rawley Gallaway, E. T. Brodnax, Joel Fagg and James Currie, who constitute the school superintendancy for Rockingham, to state that great credit is due them for the very able and zealous manner in which they have performed their duties.—Messrs. J. G. Wright and E. W. Hancock, surveyors, are also entitled to much credit for the part they have taken in the matter.

Electoral Ticket.—We are glad to perceive that, in some parts of the State, the Whigs are moving on the subject of an Electoral Ticket. It is time this matter was stirred, and we earnestly hope that steps will be taken during the Spring Courts, to nominate a proper Elector for each District. It has been the custom, heretofore, for the most part, to select for this trust men venerable in years. With all due deference, we would suggest, that the better policy is to select active and talented YOUNG MEN, who have leisure for mixing with the people, a capacity for public speaking, and energy to persevere in the duty devolved upon them. If such are selected, and they will take pains to enlighten the people on the subject of Government abuses, if they will aid the County Candidates in laying bare the enormities of the Administration—if they will carry on a vigorous campaign, victory will as surely crown our efforts, both in August and November, as that effect follows cause. Let us then lose no time in fixing on our Candidates and let them show themselves good Soldiers, not only by being the first *in* the field, but the last *out*.—*Ral. Register.*

GEN. HARRISON'S PROPOSITION TO SELL WHITE MEN.

It is not perhaps generally known that there is a law standing on the Statute book of North Carolina, passed in 1784 and re-enacted in January 1837, providing that "if any person or persons who have no means of subsistance or neglect applying themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families, shall be found sauntering about and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming, or other undue means," such person shall be taken up by any Justice of the Peace, and compelled to give security for his good behaviour, and in case he fails to do that, he shall be committed to jail for ten days, and if he repeats the offence for twenty days, he is to be deemed a vagrant and shall be hired out by the County Court for a term not exceeding six months to make satisfaction for all costs, and in case he be so trifling that no one will have him, he shall receive *thirty nine lashes on his bare back* "and be set at liberty." The only difference between General Harrison's proposition in the Ohio Legislature and the above law of North Carolina is, that his is confined to thiefs and malefactors, while ours applies to vagrants only. He went for this measure because in the goodness of his heart he thought it more humane to hire out criminals than to confine men in a damp and solitary prison, where they could do no good for themselves nor for any one else.

If he did wrong in this matter, we have a long list of similar offenders, to wit, all the members of all the General Assemblies that have been held in this State from 1784 down to this time. If this law be so very heinous, every one of these individuals is liable for not having attempted to repeal it.

Salisbury Watchman.

[For the above law in full see N. C. Revised Statutes, page 201, section 44.—OBSERVER.]

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

ASSUMPTION OF STATE DEBTS.

A debate has been in progress in the Senate of the United States during the past week, elicited by a report made by Mr. Grundy on resolutions introduced by Mr. Benton, against the Federal Government assuming the debts of the States. Believing that such a proposition found no advocates in the Senate, we were at a loss to conjecture what was the character of the debate. It seems that honest Felix travelled out of the record, and assumed that a distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, was in effect an assumpsit of State debts. Taking this fallacy for granted, the Tories disingenuously argued that the Whigs were in favor of assuming the debts of the States. We copy the following sketch of a debate on Friday last, when Mr. Webster promptly repelled the imputation sought to be cast upon the Whigs by Mr. Silas Wright:

Mr. Wright said, he (ides other things, that he was glad that the gentlemen on the opposite side, (and among them Mr. Webster,) had expressed their astonishment that a project for assumption had been brought forward.

Mr. Webster rose instantly, and said he had not expressed astonishment at such a project, for there was no such project. Nobody had proposed any such measure. His astonishment was, that the committee should think it necessary to make so elaborate, rhetorical and flourishing a report against propositions which no one made, and opinions which no one entertained.

Mr. Wright resumed, and said—"Well then, if I am to understand the Senator from Massachusetts as being in favor of assumption, be it so——"

The Administration Senators seemed, by their laughing, to be mightily tickled with this remark.—They thought they had a prominent opposition Senator and his friends "on the hip." Never was exultation more short-lived.

Mr. Webster repelled the imputation in such distinct terms, that if there ever could have been any pretext or pretence for it, there is no longer any—not the smallest particle. Whoever utters it henceforth, is guilty of wilful misrepresentation.

No sooner had the words I have quoted fallen from Mr. Wright, than Mr. Webster rose, and said with some warmth, "The honorable Senator is *to understand no such thing.* Why are these obvious perversions made of what I say? I submit to the honorable Senator if his own character does not require the exercise of more fairness."

Mr. Webster had not said a word in favor of assumption. He had said that nobody was in favor of it; and he complained of the report, that under pretence of beating down opinions which nobody asserts, and resisting propositions which nobody makes, it takes occasion to lecture the States, to rebuke their policy, and to say many things prejudicial to their credit and their interest.

Mr. Wright, finding he had made nothing in the rencontre, passed on to something else.

Maj. Gwynn was engaged last week in making reconnoisance of the country between Waynesborough and Raleigh.—It will be recollected that this was directed by the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at the meeting before the last.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

EFFECTS.—We continue our enumeration of the *effects* of the Tory war upon the business and currency of the country. It has been well remarked, that the country is now reaping the fruits of this war, and the harvest is a bitter one.

At Wellsville, Ohio, Flour is offered at $3 pr. bbl.; Wheat 50 cents per bushel; Corn 35 cents;

The following letter from the Sheriff of Ontario county, N. Y., shows the effects in that part of the country:

CANANDAIGUA, Jan. 18th, 1840.

Dear Sir: I yesterday offered to sell, for cash, agreeable to previous legal notice, the goods and all the personal estate of Messrs. ——, by virtue of the *fi. fa.* you sent me. After spending the whole day, I was only able to raise $26. I have under levy, locked up, and in my custody, a stock of merchandise, mostly bought in New York within a year, inventorying about $8,000, also four or five thousand dollars worth of other property, such as sheep 130, 14 horses, 100 hogs, &c. &c., *but nobody has money to buy.* As a sample of my selling, I put up a piece of broadcloth, which I was told cost, in New York, $3 12 per yard, and after crying it a long time, 11s. per yard was all I could get for it! The agents of some of the plaintiffs were there, and advised that it was best to postpone the sale; and as I have a large amount of money to raise, if possible, I supposed I should not be justified in going on with the sale at such *ruinous sacrifices of property*, without the special direction of the court.

Perish Credit! Perish Commerce! Down with the Banks!—The agricultural interest of the West is even in a worse condition than that of the South where cotton is selling at seven cents and sugar at five cents per pound.

The Zanesville Gazette of the 5th instant says: Wheat continues to sell in this place at 50 cents per bushel—very little coming in. Flour, retail, $3 per barrel. We are informed that two hundred barrels were sold here last week at two dollars sixty-two cents per barrel; another lot was sold at $2 75. Corn 25 cents per bushel."

Pork and every other agricultural product in the West depreciated in the same proportion.

Our Paternal Government.—It is asserted by the "New York Times," that throughout the Western part of that State, the "pressure" is felt by the Farmers, to a degree hitherto unparalleled in this country. Their barns are full of grain, but there are no purchasers. It cannot be sold at any price for Cash, because there is no Cash. It cannot be sold on a credit, for the Merchants and traders are too prudent to incur any pecuniary responsibilities, beyond those imposed by stern necessity. The consequence of this state of things is, that notwithstanding the abundant crops, the Farmers cannot raise sufficient money to pay their taxes. Hence, petitions are pouring into the Legislature from all quarters of the State, praying that the period of collection be postponed. To give some idea of the actual condition of things, it is stated that a lot of Corn, sold under execution, was bid off at FIVE CENTS per bushel! At a Constable's sale, 29 bushels of Wheat were sold for ONE DOLLAR! An execution was levied on a stock of Goods, valued at $3,600, to raise the sum of $500; but the amount could not be realized! This picture, the result of an improvident and unwise administration of our National affairs, is gloomy enough in all conscience; but it will have its shadows more distinctly visible in the foreground, under the operation of the Sub-Treasury, if the country is ever cursed with it.—*Raleigh Register.*

It is stated in the Newark Daily Advertiser that *twenty-four* manufacturing establishments at Paterson, have entirely suspended their operations, and that the men, women and children who were lately employed in them, are entirely idle, and very many of them literally dependent upon charity, for their very scanty allowance of daily food.

DECLINE OF REAL ESTATE.—Eight lots in St. Louis, Mo., which sold a few years ago for $25,000 sold at auction a few days ago for $5,600.

NEW ORLEANS.—Times are awfully hard in New Orleans, and a number of Merchants have failed.

PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In a late speech, Mr. Benton presents the following recapitulations:

Purchase of Louisiana,	$15,000,000
Interests paid thereon,	8,329,353
Purchase of Florida,	5,000,000
Interests thereon,	1,480,000
Paid to Georgia,	1,250,000
Same purchase in Mississippi stock,	1,852,000
Extinguishing Indian titles,	72,000,000
Survey of Public Lands,	3,250,000
Salaries and Expenditures in the General Land Office,	1,270,000
Land Offices and Officers,	3,500,000
	$112,691,353

The amount received from the Public Lands is stated at *one hundred and four millions*, leaving a deficiency of eight millions.

And this is the immense estate, paid for out of the common fund of *all* the States, which Mr. Calhoun would give away to the new States, to create political capital for himself at the election in 1844.

But this is not all. Besides the lands purchased, immense quantities were ceded to the U. States by the Several States, upon express conditions, which Mr. Calhoun proposes to violate by his bill.

The whole number of acres thus proposed to be *given away*, to *save the expense of selling them*, is between one and two hundred millions of acres!!

BRIDGES.—The breaking up of the ice in the Potomac has carried away about 200 yards of the Long Bridge across the Potomac at Washington. The chain Bridge above Georgetown was entirely carried away. The Mayo Bridge at Richmond, Va. was destroyed a few weeks ago by the ice.

Botts in Horses, and Murrain in Cattle.—A writer in the American Farmer, (whom from his initials and date we presume to be that eminent Farmer, Jas. W. Jeffreys, Esq. of Caswell county, N. C.,) says that he has been in the habit for years past of giving his horses a table spoonful of slaked lime in bread mashes, as often as three times a week, and that in all that time he has not lost a horse. He has found that a strong solution of lime water will kill the botts in 48 hours.

He has also given lime, mixed with salt, to his cattle, three times a week, and for several years has not had a case of murrain, whilst some of his neighbors have lost all the cattle they owned. He mentions an instance of two neighbors, living within 200 yards of each other, whose cattle ran together; one of whom gave his cattle salt and lime, and lost none, whilst the other omitted that precaution and lost all.

LOST GOLD.—A man let his valise, containing $6,300 in gold, fall into the river Ohio, in 15 feet water. He had not recovered it at the last accounts; whereat the Wheeling Times says, "Mr. Benton may be right about gold flowing up the Mississippi, but it certainly sinks in the Ohio."

FIRES.—Out of 78 fires in New York in seven months, it is supposed that 54 were occasioned by incendiaries.

Burned to Death!—On the night of the 31st ult., in the western part of this county, a man named William Kersey was so badly burned that he died a few days afterwards. Drunk!—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Mr. Richard Hildreth has sued us for *Twenty Thousand Dollars* damages for expressing our belief that he is insane! If suing a *printer* for $20,000 is not sufficient evidence that a man is crazy, there is no use in having the Worcester Hospital.

Boston Post.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1840.

"AS YOU WERE!"—We trusted that we had relieved ourself from a deal of labor, and added to the claims of the Observer to public patronage, by engaging the aid of Mr. ZEVELY as joint Editor. But that gentleman, having determined to carry out an enterprize he has long meditated, of establishing a paper at Raleigh, closed his connection with the Observer a fortnight ago, and will, we understand, issue a specimen No. of his paper in a few days. He has our sincere wishes for his success.

For ourself, we can only promise a continuance of our best exertions in the glorious cause in which we are embarked,—exertions heretofore so liberally rewarded as to induce us to make the above effort to render the Observer more useful and more worthy.

Our readers need not credit the story trumped up in an interested quarter, for which its author has no justification, of a contemplated retirement of the present Editor. He is probably joined to the Observer like man and wife, "till death us do part."

Letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1840.

The Senate has been for a week or two discussing Col. Benton's Resolutions against assuming the State debts by the United States. This new Humbug demonstration, out of which the Col. hoped to make political capital, has not only failed to *take*, by not finding any body in either House in favor of the assumption of those debts, but it seems likely to recoil on himself as the instrument of inflicting a heavy blow on the character and credit of the states concerned in such loans. This is a bad speculation for the Col. and proves that his stock is nearly exhausted and must soon be followed by a suspension, unless he can raise the wind about salt duties Gold, or Banks. It seems however to be his purpose, in the event of any Locofoco victories being achieved by the party (which seems very hopeless at present) to see that they do not *cure* to the benefit of Mr. Calhoun.

In the House of Reps. the last week has been taken up in discussing the propriety of making an appropriation for the Cumberland road. The debate took its rise from the presentation of a Petition on that subject. In this discussion some interesting facts have been elicited, which account for the temporary triumph of the Van Buren party in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in their late Congressional elections, particularly in reference to Indiana. In that state all their members in the last Congress were Whigs except one, and at the last session they failed to get an appropriation for this road though it was included in the estimates. In the late canvass in that State, and in the others too in part, the Van Buren candidates took the ground in all their stump speeches that the President was in favor of the appropriation, but that their whig members had failed to do their duty, or had been unfaithful to their trust, and in this way they were many of them defeated and their places filled with Van Buren men.

The President has benefited by the anticipated scuffle about this appropriation, and therefore it has been omitted in the estimates for the present year for the purpose of conciliating the South, and yet have the appearance of friendship for the measure in the west.

Our friends here receive almost every day, the most cheering news from every quarter, of the prospect of Gen. Harrison's election to the Presidency. We feel great confidence in the utter prostration of the corruption party.

THE RAIL ROAD.—We learn, verbally, that Mr. Colton obtained $22,000 of subscriptions in Randolph. We have not heard what success he met with at Chatham last week, and Guilford this week.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—We have seen a number of pieces of Sheeting and Shirting, manufactured at the Lexington Cotton Factory, Davidson county, N. C. It is a remarkably strong, heavy goods; and like the North Carolina Yarns, it is calculated, from its superior quality, to put a stop to the importation of Northern goods of that description.

A Cotton Factory has just commenced operations at Milledgeville, Montgomery county, N. C., owned by Edward Burage & Co.

The Phœnix Factory, in this town, has undergone a change from a Woollen to a Cotton Factory. Its machinery is now getting fairly into operation. It has looms sufficient to weave all its yarn.

It is needless to repeat, how heartily we wish success to every enterprize calculated, as these are, to promote the prosperity of North Carolina. The time is not distant, when our State, instead of a large purchaser of Northern cotton goods, will come into the general market as an extensive vender. She can manufacture cheaper than any State in the Union, and Fayetteville can manufacture cheaper than any part of the State. As long as a Cotton Mill can *exist* in the United States, they can *flourish* here.

THE COTTON PLANT.—We are sorry to hear that this beat, whilst towing the brig Aurora over the Shoals below Wilmington, on Wednesday last, broke her main shaft and connecting rod, which obliged her to go to Charleston for repairs.

The Richmond Enquirer is terribly alarmed at the rapid strides of Harrison and Tyler in the affections of the people of Virginia. Two months ago, when the Harrisburg Convention made the nomination, the Enquirer announced to its readers that "The Whigs are disbanded!" "The nomination of Gen. Harrison is fatal to the cause of Whiggery. The people scout it in Virginia. There will be no serious contest in Virginia." "We want repose, and this nomination will give it to us; for it is utterly ridiculous for any man to think of Gen. Harrison's receiving the vote of Virginia." Such was the language of the Enquirer, the great organ of the Tories in Virginia.

What says the same paper *now*? "Our political friends ought to be every where on the alert. *Energy* is the order of the day. We must fight fire with fire." So there is Whig fire in Virginia, is there! "Organize in every county, (continues the Enquirer.) Bring your strongest candidate out in every county." "We will do our duty, and we invite co-operation—the best pens to write for us, and the strongest minds to give us counsel." "The cause demands extraordinary exertions until after the election."

Huzza! We are satisfied that we shall carry Virginia! If two short months have served to convince the veteran of the Enquirer, that instead of a victory without firing a shot, he must bring all his engines into the field, what will be the result of the next nine months! Huzza! we say; Virginia is ours!

ONCE MORE HUZZA FOR VIRGINIA!—A Whig has been elected Governor of the Old Dominion! Thomas W. Gilmer, the distinguished Speaker of the House of Delegates, and member from Albemarle county, was, on the 11th instant, elected Governor of Virginia. For Gilmer 83, McDowell 58, Nicholas 21, scattering 2. He serves three years from the 31st of March next.

This is the beginning of sorrows for the Tory party in Virginia.

YET AGAIN!—The largest political meeting held in Winchester, Va. for *ten years*, responded with enthusiasm to the nomination of Harrison and Tyler. Many who were lately administration men, attended and concurred in the proceedings.

From the last North Carolinian.

"The Observer of this week, in defining its political position, says, 'we are no *Democrat*,' *ergo*, thou art a Federalist, Mr. Editor."

The Editor of the Observer is no Federalist; *ergo*, thou art —— not correct, Mr. Editor, and thy logic is false.

BANKS.—The Carolinian abuses the Banks for "calling in their debts, and lending out nothing," which it says makes money scarce. Now, the great object of those who invest their money in Banks, is, that, by lending it out to persons worthy of credit, they may realize interest on it. But, when they are obliged to "call in their debts, and lend out nothing," is it not evident to the dullest intellect, that that object is defeated! What inducement have the banks, therefore, to contract their business? Nothing but absolute necessity;—the necessity of providing against the war now waged against them by the Administration. If the Administration would let them alone, they would go on, and lend their money, *as far as the law allows*, to all who were worthy of credit.

The laws of the States, (passed, too, in many instances by the Administration party,) positively enact that the banks may do business to a certain extent. It is not pretended that they have exceeded the limits allowed by law; but the President says, in effect, that they shall *not* do business to that extent. He and his party avow it as their intention, by act of Congress to repeal the acts of the State Legislatures, to stop the issue of bank notes and break down the banks. There never was a more flagrant usurpation of power. There never was a more unconstitutional interference with State Rights.

This is what has caused the great scarcity of money.

But does not the Carolinian see the inconsistency it is guilty of? It goes for a hard money currency, and yet complains that the Banks will not issue more paper money! It appears to us, that if the Carolinian was really in earnest in its professed desire for a hard money currency, instead of grumbling at the scarcity of paper money, it ought to rejoice. It is exactly the thing the Tories want, if we may believe them. Now we, who are content with a paper currency, *based upon the metals*, feel the present times to be grievous; but surely the hard money democrats ought not to murmur.

Moreover, the Carolinian must be aware, if it knows any thing at all about banking, that expansion,—lending out more paper money,—is not the way for the banks to resume Specie payments. And yet it complains, in the same breath, that the banks do not issue more paper, and that they do not resume specie payments. This is pure demagogueism.

The remedy for the present hard times, and the only remedy, we believe in our conscience, is to put out the present rulers, who have brought them upon us, and put in others. The day on which Gen. Harrison shall be proclaimed President of the United States, will witness the country springing up from the incubus which now rests upon it, paralyzes its energies, and destroys its prosperity.

"The banks call in their debts, and lend out nothing, and by this means, money (as we call their rags) becomes scarce, the price of every thing the *farmer* has to sell falls, while every thing the *merchant* has to sell, either keeps at a stand or rises in price."—*Carolinian, Saturday last.*

See what an admission the Tory organ makes in this sentence! It is nothing more nor less than this: that as Bank notes becomes scarce, "the price of every thing the *farmer* has to sell falls!" whilst what he has to buy keeps at a stand or rises. The first position is exactly what we have always contended for. And if this be so, how will it be when the Tories destroy the banks altogether, as they profess they wish to do!

Let the Farmers see in this admission of the Carolinian, the result to which the measures of the Administration inevitably lead. Do the Farmers desire to have their produce reduced in value, whilst goods remain high! If any of them are of that mind, let them support an Administration which wishes to compel the banks to take in all their notes, and leave nothing but their boasted specie currency. That currency is undoubtedly good, but is there enough of it! To answer this question, it is only necessary to say, that there is supposed to be Eighty millions of dollars of specie in the country, and about Seventeen millions of people, or *about five dollars for each person!*

If the farmers do not want to have their produce fall in value, let them support Harrison, who will be willing that the States shall manage their own business in their own way; who will not be for compelling the banks to take in all their paper money, and thus bring down the price of produce.

Hear the Carolinian further:—

"When the paper money falls seven in the hundred, the debts owed to the banks, who made this paper, do not fall with it, but when the paper money which the farmer borrowed of them is carried back to pay the debt with, one hundred dollars of the paper will only pay one hundred dollars of the debt, although the same hundred dollars in paper is actually worth only ninety-three dollars in hard money. And to get the one hundred dollars in paper will require the sale of one hundred and seven dollars *worth of property* or more."

Of all the political economists who have ever written upon the subject of currency, we doubt whether any one ever made the discovery, that a man was a loser who paid $100 of debt with paper worth only $93! And yet this is the argument of the Carolinian. It is there stated as a subject of grievance, that when a man goes to pay a debt, $100 of paper money will only pay $100 of his debt! And that the paper money with which he pays $100 is only worth $93!!

Again: The Carolinian says, "to get $100 *in paper* will require the sale of $107 worth of property or more!" In other words, if a farmer sells 107 bushels of wheat at $1 a bushel, he gets, according to the Carolinian, but $100 in paper money!! What a Solomon!

It is not long since the Carolinian, in a laboured article on the currency, set down the bank capital of his own native State at $600 000 more than it really is, and the circulation of the banks at $10 500,000, or about *eight millions* more than the actual amount!

What an enlightener of the public mind on this important subject! Of all humbugs, preserve us from the humbug of ignorant tinkerers of the currency!

The Editor of the Carolinian is sore upon the subject of the nickname we gave him last week. "If he had a right to prescribe for the Observer in this respect," he says, "his respectful suggestions might have saved our sheet some blurs," &c. He is very kind, but we stand in need of none of his "respectful suggestions." All we want from him is *example*. It was only to make him ashamed of the contemptible foolery of calling us a nick-name, that we retaliated. He thinks that the Advertiser's account of "*the flight of a District Attorney*," was an "attack upon his *private* affairs," and was "very frivolous, if not substantially untrue."

We beg leave to differ. The public conduct of a public officer cannot be a "private affair." If it was frivolous, it was a very proper retort upon the Carolinian for calling the Editor of the Advertiser by a nick-name; and so far from being "substantially untrue," our inquiries have satisfied us that it was literally true.

But we have no desire to expose the Editor of the Carolinian, personally, to ridicule; and therefore forbear to call him names. We are aware that we followed a bad example in doing so.

"You and your party despise the Democracy of the country," says the last Carolinian to the Editor of the Observer. If by the word "Democracy," is here meant the *people*, there is but one epithet which would truly express our denial of the slander, and we cannot consent to employ that. If, however, it only means the trading politicians, the demagogues, the political hucksters, of whom we have seen some specimens, the remark is "as true as preaching."

We defy the Carolinian to produce one sentence we ever wrote, or one act of our life, which will justify the assertion that we "despise" any class of the people of this country—except it be the class composed of rogues and rascals.

SAUNDERS ON ABOLITION.—It seems that Judge Saunders was not satisfied with presenting one Abolition memorial, in 1824, but that he again thrust another before the House in 1827. The Standard's excuse for Saunders is, first, that the Manumission Society, which made Saunders its organ, was composed of Quakers in Guilford county, and that they were "Federal Whigs," and now supporters of Morehead for Governor. And 2dly, that Mr. Shepperd, a Whig, presented a similar petition in 1830.

As to the first ground of defence, we believe it can be shown to be unfounded. We believe that the Manumission Society was composed of Quakers of several counties in the State, Stokes, Rockingham, Randolph, Chatham, Gates, and perhaps others, some of which are thorough Van Buren counties.—We doubt not that it can be shown, that it contained men of all parties, and that the assertion of the Standard that it was composed of "Federal Whigs," and supporters of Morehead, is only partly true, which, by the way, is as much as we could expect from the Standard.

The 2d ground of defence is a curious one. Saunders is justifiable in 1824 and 1827, because Shepperd did the same thing in 1830. This looks like putting the cart before the horse. If any one is to be justified on that ground, we should say it was Shepperd. But recollect what the Standard itself said of Shepperd for following the example of Saunders. By that test we are willing that Saunders should stand or fall.

Last Summer, A. H. Shepperd was a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Stokes District. The Standard teemed with denunciations against him on this very charge, to-wit, that he had presented an abolition petition to Congress in 1830. If it was an unpardonable sin in Shepperd, and he was beaten on the strength of the charge, is it not equally criminal in Saunders?

A Member of Congress who corresponds with the Standard, and furnishes that paper with a long defence of Judge Saunders on the abolition question, winds up his Jesuitical story with the following abominable falsehoods:—

"No abolitionists you find for Van Buren!—All for Harrison! And yet it is contended that Gen. Harrison is no abolitionist!"

"No abolitionists for Van Buren!" Pray have Duncan, and Morton, and Tappan, and Morris, and Clifford, and Parmenter, and Vanderpoel, and Williams, and McDowell, and a host of other Tory abolitionists, all deserted Van Buren! We hope not. And yet this Member of Congress, who ought to be an *Honorable* man, has the impudence to exclaim, "No abolitionists for Van Buren!—All for Harrison!"

The latest discovery the Tory papers have made, is, that the Presbyterian Synod of Ohio, which lately passed abolition resolutions, "*was composed almost entirely of Whigs!!!*"

The Tories ought to recollect, that a thing may be overdone; and that the public will be apt to believe, when an assertion like the above is made at random, without the slightest appearance even of probability, that the Editor who makes it must feel that his character for veracity is at a low ebb. If the Presbyterians in Ohio are all Whigs, to what denomination do the Tories belong?

TORY CONSISTENCY.—Several of the articles in last week's Carolinian, are intended to fix on the Whigs the odium of having created the U. S. Bank, and the host of local Banks which have now suspended. To show the utter incorrectness of this imputation, we have only, as to the U. S. Bank, to give the following extract from a speech of that distinguished fellow-laborer of the Carolinian, John *Cataline* Calhoun, delivered in the Senate in 1834:—

"I might say, with truth, that the Bank owes as much to me, as to any other individual in the country; and I might even add that, had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered.

"It is said that the Bank had no agency, or at least no efficient agency, in the restoration of specie payments in 1817, and that it has failed to furnish the country with a uniform and sound currency, as had been promised at its creation. Both of these allegations I pronounce to be without just foundation. To enter into a minute examination of them would carry me too far from the subject, and I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption, from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—*that the Bank has been an indispensable agent in the restoration of specie payments; that without it the restoration could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the moneyed institutions of the country, and an entire depreciation of Bank paper; and that it has not only restored specie payments, but has given a currency far more uniform, between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation.*"

As to the local Banks, it is a notorious fact, that all the banks in North Carolina were created by the Jackson Tory party! That nearly every bank, if not every one (including the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank,) in the State of Pennsylvania, has been chartered by the same party; that nearly the whole banking capital of Virginia was chartered by the same party; that the same party has added largely to the banks and bank capital of South Carolina; that the same party has created millions of bank capital in Georgia; that in Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan, and Tennessee, States which are overrun with miserable insolvent Banks, *the Whigs never incorporated a bank!* Every Bank in those States, either now or heretofore existing, was incorporated by the Tories! And yet, according to the Carolinian, the Whigs are answerable for all the evil they have produced!

Moreover, not a single Whig Legislature has yet legalized the suspension of specie payments! and every Tory Legislature that has been in session since the suspension, has legalized it! Ohio, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Illinois, have all refused to compel the banks to resume.

"Mr. Calhoun comes gloriously to the rescue for the Constitutional Treasury System, and against the ravages of the paper credit system upon the prosperity of the country. He will have saved his country, if the revolution in the currency is achieved, which without his strong arm would, to say the least, have been doubtful."—*North Carolinian.*

This is a wholesale compliment to the man to whom the U. States Bank "owed more than to any other person."

We put this remark of the North Carolinian on file against the day that the Editor shall deny that he is in favor of a revolution in the currency. His race must be a short one if he does not live, editorially we mean, to eat these words. The reign of humbug will have an end.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature has, by a large majority, repealed the law forbidding the sale of ardent spirits in less quantities than 15 gallons. This is the law which so split up parties at the last election. The repeal will put an end to about 500 suits.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the Committee on Roads and Canals (a Committee favorable to the administration, has reported a bill to appropriate a sufficient sum to complete the Cumberland Road, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

The humbug report and resolutions relative to the assumption of the debts of the States, are still under debate in the Senate. Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Smith of Indiana, spoke against the report, as a bald assumption of an application which was never made, and never contemplated, as an attempt to destroy the credit of the States, which, in all the money they had borrowed, whether judiciously or not, had done nothing more than they had a right to do, and nothing with which Congress had a right to interfere. Mr. Allen supported the report. Mr. Crittenden moved to strike out the resolutions attached to the report, and insert the following:—

Resolved, That the debts of the several States, so far as they are known to the Senate, have been contracted in the exercise of the undoubted right and constitutional power of said States respectfully; and that there is no ground to warrant any doubt of the ability or disposition of those States to fulfil their contracts.

Resolved, That it would be just and proper to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, in fair ratable proportions; and that the condition of such of the States as have contracted debts is such, at the present moment of pressure and difficulty, as to render such distribution especially expedient and important.

The subject of the importation of blood-hounds in Florida, came up in the Senate, when Mr. Benton and Mr. Buchanan denied that they had been imported by the Government, but no member answered a question by Mr. Preston, whether they were to be employed by the government since they had been imported. Mr. Lumpkin was in favor of using them; and Mr. Strange, on a former occasion, spoke at great length in justification of their use.

A memorial to divide Florida, and to admit it into the Union, as two States, was referred to a select committee.

Petitions are pouring into Congress in favor of a duty on imported silks.

In the House, Mr. Wise moved a resolution relative to the blood-hounds; and stated that the War Department had officially admitted the fact, to him, that this government had authorised the employment of blood-hounds.

The committee on the Post Office has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage. And a proposition has been made to abolish the postage on newspapers.

The Mint.—It appearing from the official reports, that the coinage at the three Branch Mints in 1838 was only $227,323, whilst the expenses were $90 800 or about 40 per cent. of the whole amount coined; and in 1839 the coinage $518 807, and the expenses $80,600, or about 15 per cent—Mr. Ogle has moved a resolution to discontinue operations at the Branch Mints. It is high time; for, whilst every dollar coined at the Branch Mints costs the people 115 cents, those coined at Philadelphia cost but 102 cents.

A Bitter Pill.—Mr. Wise has moved a resolution to reduce the salaries of all civil officers to a scale proportioned to the embarrassments of the Treasury and the people, and in accordance with the specie standard of a "hard money government."

Mr. STANLY offered the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill repealing so much of the distribution bill, passed in June, 1836, as gives to the Secretary of the Treasury the power of recalling the money deposited with the States, and releasing the States from all obligation to pay said money to the General Government.

No report yet from the Committee of Elections on the New Jersey case.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"RICHMOND COUNTY, February 11.

"It is a source of gratification and pleasure to the true friends of economy and reform in the administration of national affairs, to hear of the entire satisfaction which the Harrisburg decision gives throughout the Union. There are but few Van Burenites in the lower end of Richmond county, and if I mistake not greatly, there will be fewer next November. I believe we are more unanimous for Harrison than for any political subject or man since my recollection. However, the friends of pure patriotism ought not to be inactive. They ought in truth and soberness to combat against error and corruption while there may be a vestige of either found in the administrators."

The Manhattan Bank, the great Tory institution in New York, always the favorite of the Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, and the chief agent in procuring the removal of the Deposites in 1833, has been dabbling in Kentucky Stock Loans to the amount of upwards of a million, by which it will lose about half a million. The Directors disavow all knowledge of the transactions, which were the work of the Cashier alone, a rabid Loco Foco, and brother to C. P. White, lately a Tory representative in Congress, who is said to have received a large share, say $230 000, of these "spoils."

THE GLOBE AN ABOLITIONIST!—See the extracts from the Globe of February 9, May 1, and June 10, 1833, as copied in the article from the Intelligencer, to show the views of that cherished organ of the Tories on the subject of the domestic institutions of the South. Let the public recollect, that 1833 was the very year in which Gen. Harrison said he would like to see the surplus appropriated, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE STATES, to the removal of the negroes to Africa; and that the Globe has denounced this sentiment as Abolitionism. Let them see that the Globe itself, in that year, applauded Mr. Heister for presenting an abolition petition, and declared that "*there is no impropriety in considering the subject*" of Abolition by Congress. The Globe also said of the Northern States, that "they have banished it [slavery] from their own borders FOR GOOD REASONS, AND ENJOY THE BENEFIT OF THEIR SAGACITY."

The whole article is of high interest, and we have made these quotations merely to whet the reader's curiosity. Read it!

By the way, it should not be forgotten, that Mr. Fisher, of this State, voted for Blair, the abolitionist of 1833, the man who declared that he and his Nullification party were conspired with "*a settled purpose to dissolve the Union*"! Was this true of Mr. Fisher and his party? If it was *not* true, how can Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Calhoun, &c., now support the author of so foul a libel!

TAPPAN, OF OHIO.—We see that the Tory papers are quite delighted to find that Mr. Tappan, the Tory Senator from Ohio, declined introducing some petitions for abolition which had been sent him from his State. This is the man who, at the time of the Southampton insurrection, said, "that if his son should obey a summons and dare to march to Virginia on such an errand [to quell the insurrection] he would disinherit him. Any man, (he added,) who held a fellow-creature in bondage, ought to have his damned throat cut." We have this fact stated on the floor of Congress by Mr. Stanly, who, on being asked by one of the Tory members of Congress from Ohio, what was his authority for this statement, replied, "that the fact was proved before the Senate when Tappan was nominated for District Judge, and that we was rejected on account of it." He moreover called on any one of the eleven Tory members from Ohio to deny it; but not one of them ventured to do so.

In refusing now to present the petitions, Tappan said,—

"I have no doubt but that the Constitution, by giving to Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over this District, has given Congress the power to abolish slavery and the slave trade here whenever the people of the District ask, or the safety of the whole Union requires it."

This is giving up the whole ground.

THE HUNGARIANS.—We have barely room to refer to the notice of these celebrated Vocalists. From what we know of their reputation, we anticipate a rare treat, To-morrow Evening.

The Raleigh Standard offers us the use of the files of the People's Press and the Wilmington Advertiser, formerly published by the Editor of the Standard. As we have no convenient mode of procuring them from Raleigh just now, will he turn them over for a few days to our friend the Editor of the Register! We do not, however, anticipate much light from a peep into those files, for if we mistake not, Mr. Loring's connection with those papers was after the sale of that negro conspirator in Fayetteville in 1831, which we must confess did not look much like abolitionism.

The old Cape Fear Recorder is the file we would like especially to have. That was printed before the Editor was put on his guard.

Executive Council.—This body convened yesterday, in obedience to a call from His Excellency, the Governor. Present, Johnston Busbee, Chairman, Dr. Willie Perry, Isaac T. Avery, Thos. McGehee and J. P. Leak.

Col. Cadw'd. Jones and C. P. Mallett were re-appointed Members of the Board of Internal Improvements.

Edward Hall, Esq., of Warrenton, was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court, *vice* Hon. R. M. Saunders, resigned.—*Register.*

Tombigby River.—The Southern Argus of Columbus, (Miss.) of the 21st says:—

We are sorry to inform our friends below, that there is yet no prospect of a rise in the Tombigby. The Barge that left this place with Cotton a few days ago, is "shoal bound" at the "ten mile."

There have been partial rains, but not to do any good. No Cotton can go forward, and the times are most awful in consequence: Our advertising columns, which embrace but a small portion, confirms our statement.

The advertising columns referred to contain Sheriffs and trust sales in plentiful abundance.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Noah Richardson, Mr. JAMES PAGE, of Randolph County, to Miss MARTHA SHAMBERGER, daughter of the late Peter Shamberger of Moore County.

In Richmond county, on the evening of the 6th instant, by Geo. Thomas, Esq., Mr. TURNER WEBB to Miss SOPHIA DOCKENS.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, Miss SARAH F. LEETE aged 19, daughter of Mr. H. Leete.

In the death of this young lady, a wide circle of friends deeply mourn. It is about a year since her health began to decline. She was then a very uncommon picture of health. If any could claim preemption from disease, she might have been supposed to belong to the privileged class. But the destroyer had already begun his work of death. We saw her in the diligent pursuit of her education gradually droop, the glow of health faded from her cheek, she left her classes and her companions, she was inquired for with the hope that she might soon resume her place. But she did not return. She was sick. She sought the dry and pure atmosphere furnished by a Northern Summer, but all in vain. She was with difficulty brought back to the bosom of her friends, where she lingered in very gradual decline, under great suffering but with singular patience, until released by death.

She was singularly amiable and lovely in life, yet the subject of religion as a personal concern, had not suitably occupied her attention until after her sickness commenced. When she found herself compelled to entertain it, she felt that she was not prepared by what is commonly termed an amiable disposition, to meet the great account about to be demanded for a life of eminent privilege and blessing. In the promises of the Gospel, however, she found peace and hope, and gave very decided evidence of a clear, intelligent, and saving trust in Christ as the Saviour of sinners. Desirous to do what she could to fulfil the commandments and improve her privileges, she received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on her death bed, but steadily looked beyond the priest and the altar, the rites and ceremonies of outward forms, to the *thing signified*.—the great High Priest, sacrificed for sin, and raised for our justification. Would that the lessons here impressively taught, might be indelibly written on every heart,—the uncertainty of life, the insecurity of youth and health, the solemnity of death, and the importance of a preparation for it.—*Communicated.*

In this county, on the 23d ult., Mr. ALEXANDER McLEAN, in the 63d year of his age. He was much esteemed by a large circle of relations and friends, who much regret his loss.—*Com.*

In Sampson county, on the 8th inst., of consumption, Mr. JOHN BRYAN, in the 64th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their irreparable loss. Mr. Bryan had been for several years a worthy and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He made it his constant rule to follow the road of duty, according as the Word of God, and the voice of his conscience pointed out to him. At all times, the affectionate husband, the kind and indulgent parent, the trusty friend, the affectionate relation, the conscientious man of business, the pious worshipper, the public spirited citizen. His evening sun has set to rise in the morning of everlasting bliss.—*Communicated.*

At the residence of Jesse Bethea, Esq., Marlborough District, S. C., on the evening of the 22d ult., after a few days' illness of Pleurisy, Mr. ANDREW McKAY, son of the Rev. Dan'l McKay, late of Richmond county, N. C.,—now a resident of Mississippi.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 19.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 54	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	8	a 9	Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	25		Molasses,	33	a 34
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7	a 7½
Cotton,	6	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	7	a 12
Corn,	60	a 65	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$4	a $5	Sack,	$2⅝	a $2¾
Feathers,	40		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1	a $1 10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	10		Wool,	17	a 20

Cotton at New York, 7½ to 10¼; considerable Sales. Flour 6 25 to 6 50. Corn 62.

Cotton at Augusta, 5 to 8.

WILMINGTON MARKET—FEBRUARY 14.

Turpentine $1 90; Tar 1 00; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 87½ a 3 12½.

CHERAW MARKET—February 14.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 7 to 8½; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 45 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 25 to 3 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 15, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for H. L. Myrover, James Dodd, C. P. Mallett, J. Huske & Son, D. Johnson, J. Bebee, Hall & Johnson, Cook & Co., W. McIntyre, E. W. Willkings, S. W. Tillinghast, Joseph Baker, B. Rose, G. McNeill and Dr. B. Robinson, of this place; and for R. Tucker, Raleigh.

DEPARTED, Feb. 18, Steamer Henrietta, with full load Cotton, Flour and Tobacco.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

February 7.—Br. Schr. Samuel Gould from Jamaica. 8.—Schr. Reindeer from Martinique. 10.—Brigs Bavo from St. Lucia, Malaga and Virginian from Charleston; Schrs. Patriot from St. Thomas, Tryall from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.—Brig Guayama for Porto Rico. 8.—Brigs Henrietta for Berbice, James for Porto Rico; Schr. Orozembo for Jamaica. 10.—Brig Aurora for Martinique. 11.—Brig Anawon for Havana; Schr. Eolian for Jamaica.

A CARD.

WILL be issued in a few days from the City of RALEIGH, N. C., the first number of the "*Carolina Beacon, and Metropolitan Omnibus*," an independent paper, to be continued regularly every week;—price TWO DOLLARS per annum.

E. S. ZEVELY.

Feb. 19, 1840.

THE FOUR HUNGARIANS.

THESE VOCALISTS, whose extraordinary Musical performances have elicited the wonder and admiration of Europe, and whose Concerts at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, have been received by *crowded audiences*, with the greatest applause and approbation, most respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville, their intention of giving a

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,

At the Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY Evening, February 20th, being most positively the *only night* that their engagements at the South will permit them to remain, in consequence of which there will be no postponement on account of weather.

Messrs. ROSEN, KALN, LIEBENSTEIN and REICH, have the honor of making known, that in addition to the patronage with which their style of singing has generally been greeted, they have had the satisfaction of appearing before several of the Crowned Heads of Europe, including their late Majesties and the present Queen of England, the Archbishops of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Durham, &c. &c., at the Nobilities' Concerts, the Hanover Square Concert Rooms, and at Dublin, Edinburgh, Bath, Brighton, Bristol, &c.

☞ The Hungarians will appear in their National Costume.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Grand Vocal Overture by the Hungarian Singers, in which they will introduce imitations of several instruments, viz: Flute, Clarionet, Trombone and Bassoon. Strillisky.

Quartette—"The pleasant Tour through Switzerland." by the Hungarian Singers.

Polacca a la Militaire, with Echo, by Mr. Rosen.

Adante and Rondo, in which Mr. Kaln will imitate the Bassoon, and descend considerably lower than the instrument.

National Song, with obligato Echo, by Mr. Rosen

PART II.

Concertante, by the Hungarian Singers, in which they will introduce the admired air "Di Tanti Palpiti," Tancredi, Rossinni, and the March from Il Puritani, with Echoes, by Mr. Rosen. Bellini.

Grand Pollonaise, by the Hungarian Singers.

Austrian Waltz, composed by Strauss, expressly for the Hungarian Singers.

Quartette, with Staccato Echo, by Mr. Rosen.

☞ Doors open at half past six, Concert to begin at half past seven. Price of admission One Dollar. Children under ten, half price.

TICKETS for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, at the Book Store, and at the Door on the Evening of performance.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will give prompt attention to the collection of all arrears of pension, and remit as directed. Will also furnish printed forms to such as desire them,—free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1840. 85-4w

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

Morus Multicaulis.

1,000,000 Cuttings, for sale, at ½ cent a bud. Apply to

E. J. HALE, *Agent.*

February 19.

Notice.

THE Subscriber gives notice to all persons in his debt for freight, the immediate necessity of paying the same. My boat being now broke, cannot be re-started until the new machinery is paid for before it leaves the Foundry. The excuse of "no money" I hope will not be offered in reply to this call. In all other places, freights are cash—always paid when called for. This community has received more despatch the last season than any other in our country,—frequently boating on ten inches water,—but no sooner are the goods delivered, than the difficulties of the navigation are forgotten, and on the presenting of the bills, objections made to delay payment. Many have not paid me for last Fall's work. To those that have been kind enough to assist me in my late difficulties, I return thanks. This notice is intended to save me the trouble of a long talk about lighterages and missing articles, that are never thought of but when I call for money.

PROPRIETOR *of Steam Boat Cotton Plant.*

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

IMPORTED FLATTERER.

THIS splendid English Race Horse has been transferred to, and will make the ensuing season at, Warrenton race-course, in Warren county, N. C., at $50 the season, and $1 to the groom;—under the management of

THOMAS W. RAINEY.

February 15, 1840. 85-4wpd

Stop the Villains!

I WILL give a reward of Fifty Dollars, and pay all reasonable expenses, for the securing and delivering to me a Negro Boy named PRINCE, belonging to the Estate of Luke Russell, deceased.—Said negro was decoyed and stolen from the plantation of said deceased, on Flat Swamp, in Craven county, on the night of the 10th inst., by two men, supposed to be John and Samuel Smith, which men were engaged in stealing a free negro girl from this county last Summer. They had a covered cart, sorrel Horse, with his tail cut short, white in his face, and several white feet.

Prince is sixteen years old, has a scar on his breast, and one over or near one of his eyes, not recollected which, large front teeth, one of the upper ones a little decayed, whites of his eyes show considerably, one of his knees bends in a little, he stoops forward when walking, is slim built, dark complected or black, and had on when he was taken away, white yarn homespun clothes, patched. He is an intelligent boy, and if questioned, can give all the information that would be necessary to the detection of the villains.

JOHN T. LANE.

Executor of L. Russell.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 13, 1840. 85-4w

Notice.

MY wife HARRIET absented herself from my bed and board on the 9th day of January last, and still continues to be absent without any just cause. I do therefore forewarn all persons from harbouring, employing or trading with her, under the penalty prescribed by law, as the Acts of

THE SILK CULTURE.

Morus Multicaulis.

400 TREES, the growth of the last season—averaging from 50 to 800 buds each, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Morus Multicaulis.

A FEW HUNDRED TREES, some very large, for sale by E. J. HALE.

Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity the last Summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms, and at moderate prices.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77-t1M

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

WAGONS & TEAMS,

AND

Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

3 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 casks Cheese,
10 half and qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 3 ditto.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 16, 1840. 81tf

FAYETTEVILLE *FEMALE SEMINARY.*

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufactures in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

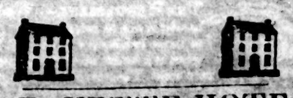
Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2, 1839. 82-tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Ermmets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received by E. J. HALE.

January 20.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of *GARDEN SEEDS*, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the crop of 1839. For sale by S. T. HAWLEY.

January 15, 1840. 80-6w

E. J. HALE having declined keeping Garden Seeds this year, persons will please apply as above.

GUNS.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 cases, consisting of single and double barrel GUNS, which are offered at low prices.

A. KIMBALL.

January 6, 1840. 79tf.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 3-6 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, *Crockery and Glass Ware,* WINES AND LIQUORS, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Hay Market.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at the Cheap Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves

November 25, 1839. 73-tf,

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto.

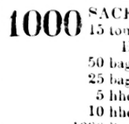
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.



I keep constantly on hand for sale, that incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, *Thos. N. Baden* of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1 50 per bushel.

ROBT. WOODY, P. M.

Mudlick, Chatham Co. N. C., Nov. 29, 1839.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*f*

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

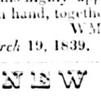
November 20, 1839. 72tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf



BOYD'S HOTEL,

(FORMERLY NORRIS'S,)

Sign of the Buck,

CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STREETS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel tenders his thanks to those who have already patronized him, and informs his friends and former patrons of the House, that the whole establishment has recently undergone a thorough repair, and that he is now fully prepared to receive all who may feel disposed to stop with him at the "Old Stand" so well known by persons visiting the City. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

STABLES sufficient to hold 40 or 50 horses.

Just give him a trial and judge for yourselves.

J. D. BOYD.

January, 1840. 81-6w

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

NEW *Auction and Commission Store,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO

Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by good judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

Neill McMillan *vs.* Real Estate of Daniel McMillan, deceased.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McMillan, one of the heirs at law of Daniel McMillan, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident personally to appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini 1839, and 64th of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

January 14, 1840. 81-6w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

John Patterson *vs.* Duncan T. McArthur.
Daniel McMillan *vs.* same.
John McPherson *vs.* same.
William Allen *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan T. McArthur, the defendant in the above cases, is beyond the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there replevy and plead, or Judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the claims of the Plaintiffs.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in December, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

January 14, 1840. 81-6w

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 6 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $327,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Who wants better evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease, and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. (Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.)

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Ada'h Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Selma, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that prop or tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adopted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 80-1y

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES' N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Propietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest unity in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they prescribe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of inestimable value—for these pills may be taken freely for [illegible] duration, and instead of weakening by its cathartic [illegible] d strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.